MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 FEBRUARY 1982

Israel

Begin, Reagan Messages -- In a message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, reported by Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Menahem Begin specified the dangers in store for Israel if F-16 aircraft and mobile Hawk missiles are sold to Jordan.

Prior to receiving Begin's message, Reagan clarified the U.S. position in a message of his own to the Israeli prime minister, Jerusalem reported. According to the radio, Reagan stated that he is determined to maintain Israel's military and technological superiority and also noted Begin's concern over the impact of quantity of weapons on Israel's security. Any decision on further sales to Jordan or other countries in the region would be taken within the administration's commitment to Israel's security and the need to establish peace, Reagan continued. The radio also cited the President's belief that it is in the interest of both countries that Washington strengthen its influence in other countries in the region.

Shamir Remarks -- Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in a speech in Geneva, reported by Jerusalem radio, asserted that even the so-called moderate Arab regimes openly declare that their weapons are intended for use against Israel. Shamir argued that there is no justification for the unprecedented quantities of military hardware flowing into the Middle East. He said recognition of the PLO and Palestinian self-determination would not bring peace but the destruction of Israel. Attacking the United Nations as an organization which has dropped its moral standards, Shamir contended that Israel would have ceased to exist long ago had it carried out "unjust" UN resolutions.

At a Geneva news conference, reported by Jerusalem radio, Shamir urged all democracies to establish a new international organization "to curb the scandals of the United Nations." According to the radio, Shamir evaded a question on the supply of Israeli arms to Iran by saying that in order to manufacture arms it is also necessary to export them.

Bi'r Zayt University Closure -- According to Jerusalem radio, Bi'r Zayt University has been closed for 2 months by order of the commander of the Central Command. Referring to a 15 February incident in which a worker in the civilian administration's Education Department was reportedly attacked on campus, the radio attributed the closure to the university authorities' inability to fulfill their responsibilities.

Golan Druze Strike -- According to Jerusalem radio, inhabitants of Druze villages in the Golan Heights began a general strike on 14 February in protest against the arrest of four pro-Syrian Druze leaders who had been arrested on suspicion of inciting rebellion. Participants in a rally at which the strike was declared said the strike would last until the four are released and until the government revokes the application of Israeli law to Druze villages.

Jordan

In an interview carried by Monte Carlo radio, Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim, who is visiting France, pointed out that if there is rapprochement between Jordan and the United States, there will be more understanding on the question of arms. He added that Jordan needs surface-to-air missiles and other weapons to protect itself from recurrent Israeli aggressions. Al-Qasim also said his country differs with Syria over the Iraqi-Iranian war and the manner of handling the Lebanon issue, but he stressed that Jordan has never interfered in its neighbors' internal affairs.

Egypt-Oman

Egyptian President Husni Mubarak arrived for a 2-day official visit to Oman, where he was received by Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, Muscat radio reported. Cairo radio reported that

Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Usumah al-Baz said Mubarak and Qabus reviewed the situation in the region, the results of the Egyptian leader's recent talks in the United States and Europe and the means of continuing the peace process. Al-Baz said that views on these topics, and on the necessity for working for stability and security in the Gulf and bolstering Gulf defenses, were identical.

Syria

Security, Internal Situation -- Citing REUTER, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that Defense Minister Mustafa Talas was involved in an Aleppo shooting incident but emerged unhurt. Monitored Syrian media have reported no such incident. According to another Voice of Lebanon report, Talas' nephew was killed in the recent fighting in Hamah, where clashes are still continuing in the old quarters of the city. Claiming that the 47th Brigade has now completely joined the rebels, the radio spoke of a rotation process among the Syrian Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) in Lebanon under which units have left Tripoli and the Al-Biqa' area for Syria. The radio also said that some citizens were leaving Aleppo for fear of violence there. Baghdad's Voice of Arab Syria radio said foreign nationals were being evacuated from Aleppo while explosions were heard in the city.

The Voice of Arab Syria also broadcast a statement issued by the "Islamic Revolution Command" which claimed that the Syrian people have taken an irrevocable decision to overthrow President Hafiz al-Asad's regime and establish a "free and popular government." Asserting that those who are still involved with Al-Asad's regime have a last chance to dissociate themselves from the "tyrant," the statement warned those who continue to fight for Al-Asad that they will not escape punishment. The statement called on Arab and Islamic Governments to sever relations with the regime and added that if the "jihad" is successful, the new Syrian Government will base its foreign policies on the attitudes taken by world states toward Al-Asad's crimes. The statement also urged Syrians to stage a general strike until the government falls.

Saudi Arabia

SPA reported that 'UKAZ denounced Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf for ingratitude and for denying facts. Indicating that Khalaf had criticized Saudi Arabia for being an agent of the United States, 'UKAZ said that according to Khalaf's dubious logic, the fact that the PLO receives Soviet weapons means that it is an agent of the Soviet Union, and PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's call on Reagan to open a dialogue with the PLO means that 'Arafat wants to become an agent of the United States. 'UKAZ said Saudi Arabia does not need to defend its true Arab orientation and its nonaligned policy.

Iran

Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, in a 9 February interview reported by the Pakistani paper JANG, declared that Iran cannot have friendly relations with the USSR until the latter withdraws its forces from Afghanistan.

Afghanistan

Citing Western diplomatic sources in Islamabad, AFP reported that Soviet and Afghan Government forces have recaptured Qandahar and Herat, establishing a measure of control they have not enjoyed for several months. Mujahidin have withdrawn from Qandahar, AFP said, and Soviet and Afghan troops are now patrolling both cities at will.

Pakistan

Citing a press release by the Chief Martial Law Administrators Secretariat, Karachi radio said that President Mohammad Ziaul Haq reluctantly accepted the resignation of Agha Shahi as foreign minister on grounds of ill health. According to the radio, the president appointed former Ambassador to France Sahabzada Yaqub Khan as the new foreign minister.

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PRESIDENT SATTAR ADDRESSES PARLIAMENT 15 FEB

BK151248 Hong Kong AFP in English 1219 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Dacca, 15 Feb (AFP) -- The Bangladesh Parliament went into its first session of the year today with a call by President Abdus Sattar for members to rise above self or sectarian interests.

He urged Parliament to give its active cooperation in achieving national objectives, reminding members that this was a difficult juncture in history.

In a lengthy two and a half hour address at the massive new Parliament House, President Sattar said the three key goals were consolidation of the country's hard-earned independence and sovereignty, establishment of real democracy and achievement of economic emancipation of the people.

Minutes before the 76-year-old president entered the house to address the session, opposition Awami League members -- numbering 2 [figure as received] in the 330-seat Parliament, staged a walkout.

Leader of opposition Asaduzzaman Khan said they were boycotting the president's address in protest against the rising prices of essential items, including foodgrains.

The Awami League, the single largest opposition party in Parliament, has traditionally stayed away from the president's address in the last few years.

Forty other opposition and independent members, however, remained behind and did not join the Awami League.

The opening day's session went off peacefully, and a group of treasury bench members, described in the local press as "rebels", attended the session as usual despite an earlier threat to stay away.

The so-called rebel group within the ruling BNP party, consisting mostly of ex-ministers, is reportedly led by former Deputy Prime Minister Maudud Ahmed, sacked by the late President Ziaur Rahman, and former Agriculture Minister retired Major General Murul Islam, who was dropped from Cabinet by President Sattar last June.

The rebel leaders last evening reportedly met President Sattar and later announced they would not, after all, boycott the president's address.

The rebels, who appear to be divided on the question of their leadership, earlier threatened to boycott the president's address unless their demands were met for the democratisation of party (BNP) constitution and maintaining a balance between rightist and leftist elements within the government and ruling party.

After the president's address the house was adjourned to meet again on February 19 when the members are expected to participate in a debate on the address.

President Sattar, in his address, gave a detailed account of his new government's activities in different sectors.

Under the Constitution, the president retains the privilege of addressing the opening session of Parliament every new calender year.

The address, which is considered a ritual containing mostly briefs of performances of different ministers in the last year, included two paragraphs on the armed forces, whom he described as the sentinel of national independence and sovereignty.

Members of the armed forces, he said, were ever ready to work for the despatch of foodgrains to difficult areas, to stop smuggling, protect sea resources and also help in relief and rehabilitation programmes.

Bangladesh did not believe in aggression, he said, but he warned that the country's armed forces were prepared to repulse at any cost an attack on national independence and territorial integrity.

SATTAR STRESSES UNITY, HARMONY IN RULING PARTY

BK141650 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1255 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] A meeting of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party [BNP] parliamentary party was held at the old Jatiya Sangsad Bhavan in Dacca today. Addressing the members of the parliamentary party, President Sattar emphasized the need for consolidating complete unity and harmony within the BNP. President Sattar is also the chairman of the party.

Briefing newsmen after the BNP parliamentary party meeting, Prime Minister and leader of the house Shah Azizur Rahman said the president told the members that the party had a great responsibility in sustaining and stabilizing the multiparty system and (?true) democracy in the country. The prime minister said that President Sattar has said that steps have been taken to further democratize the party. The committee entrusted with the task has submitted its report to the president. The report will be scrutinized by the standing committee and finally adopted by the party's national council.

The BNP parliamentary party meeting was also addressed among others by K.M. Obaidur Rahman, Maudud Ahmad, A.K. Bari (Chashi), Zahiruddin and Siddiqur Rahman.

INQUIRY ORDERED AGAINST FORMER MINISTERS

BK121546 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The government has ordered an immediate enquiry into allegations of corruption, misuse of power and nepotism against some of the former members of the Council of Ministers [dissolved on 11 February]. [Words indistinct] enquiry is already underway against some of the former ministers. This was officially announced in Dacca today.

FORMER YOUTH MINISTER ARRESTED, RELEASED ON BAIL

BK131722 Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1700 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Former Youth Minister Abul Kasem was today arrested at (Mantu Road) on charges of sheltering an alleged offender and misbehaving with a government official on duty. Kasem was brought before the metoropolitan magistrate's court and later released on bail.

GOVERNMENT DENIES GIVING UP SOUTH TALPATTI

BK121335 Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1200 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The government has described as totally baseless, false and mischievous a local weekly report that Bangladesh has given up its claims on South Talpatti Island. A Foreign Office spokesman said in Dacca today that the local weekly, quoting a Bengali newspaper of Calcutta as its source, has said that Bangladesh has withdrawn its claim to the island.

The spokesman said that the report is completely false.

RAO DEPARTS FOR VIETNAM, THAILAND 12 FEB

BK120857 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Excerpts] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao left New Delhi this morning for Hanoi on a 5-day visit to Vietnam and Thailand. An Indian team is already in Vietnam for preparing a detailed report on mutually beneficial long-term relations. The report will come up for discussion during Rao's talks in Hanoi. He will stay there until the 15th of this month.

Visit to Vietnam

For materials on External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao's visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from 12 to 15 February, including his meetings with Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong and President of Council of State Truong Chinh and the text of the joint statement on the visit, see the Vietnam section of the 16 February Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

STATEMENT ON SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

BK121455 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1427 GMT 12 Feb 82

["Text of Indo-Swedish Statement"]

[Text] At the invitation of the prime minister of India, Indira Gandhi, the Swedish prime minister, Mr Thorbjorn Falldin, accompanied by Madame Solveig Falldin, is visiting India from 10-18 February 1982. During his stay, the Swedish prime minister called on the president of India and had a number of meetings with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The ministers for external affairs, commerce and finance called on Prime Minister Falldin. During these talks the two sides reviewed bilateral relations and the international situation.

The prime minister of Sweden was accompanied by the minister of industry, Nils G. Asling, the permanent under secretary of state for foreign affairs and senior officials and advisers.

A delegation of leading industrialists of Sweden also visited India at the same time to hold discussions with their counterparts in India with a view to increasing industrial cooperation between the two countries. Several experts on energy also came with the delegation and held a joint workshop with Indian colleagues on conventional as well as new forms of energy.

An Indo-Swedish seminar on rape seed oil research was also conducted in New Delhi as a followup of deliberations of the Indo-Swedish joint commission on trade, development and industrial cooperation in the field of science and technology.

The visiting prime minister inaugurated the three meetings between industrialists, energy experts and rape seed oil experts on 10 February 1982.

The prime ministers discussed the possibilities of further reinforcing economic, industrial and trade relations between India and Sweden. They concluded that prospects were particularly favourable for closer cooperation in the engineering, metallurgical, energy, forestry, transport and communication sectors and requested their ministers of industry to lay down the basis for further work in these areas.

During the course of the visit an agreement was signed between the two countries for Swedish economic and technical assistance to India for the Tamil Nadu social forestry programme. Both sides envisage an extension in the social forestry field to the other states of India and studies and deliberations are underway towards this end. The Indian side also suggested that cooperation may be extended to the field of environmental protection. The Swedish side expressed interest in this proposal.

North-South Dialogue

In the international field a thorough exchange of views took place interalia on the need to pursue detente and disarmament and to launch the North-South dialogue especially in the areas of energy, food and financial flows. The discussions were based on earlier contacts between the two prime ministers in Nairobi and Cancun.

The Swedish prime minister expressed his warm appreciation to the prime minister of India for the hospitality extended to him and to the members of his delegation during the visit to India. He extended an invitation to her to pay a visit to Sweden, which the prime minister accepted with pleasure.

GANDHI QUESTIONED ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

BK141414 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] The prime minister ruled out the midterm poll in the states, but elections will be held wherever they are due. Mrs Gandhi said this while addressing a news conference in Bhopal yesterday before leaving for New Delhi at the end of her 1-day visit to Madhya Pradesh. The prime minister covered a wide range of subjects ranging from the Indo-Pak talks, the no-war pact, the IMF loan, the increasing attacks on harijans and the weaker sections, the speculation on midterm election in some states.

On the Indo-Pak talks Mrs Gandhi drew a distinction between attacking and fighting in self-defense. India, she said, has never attacked any country and will never do so. So far, we have fought only in self-defense.

On the IMF loan, the prime minister made it clear that there were no strings attached to it. At the same time India is committed to maintaining a certain rate of growth in its own interest. She pointed out that the growth rate of 19 percent achieved by the country is remarkable. The economy is looking up, but a lot more remains to be done. Considering the vastness of the country, it is difficult to evolve a time-bound program to solve the problem of unemployment among educated youth. However, she said, through the new 20-point program the government is trying to create more employment opportunities for them.

The prime minister called for concerted action to stop atrocities on harijans, adivasis [aboriginals] and other weaker sections. She said such attacks must be condemned in no uncertain terms. The battle against violence has to be fought on social and economic spheres.

Asked whether efforts will be made to switch over to the presidential form of government, the prime minister said the question is not that of the system, the important issue is how the system works. Whatever the form of government, there is always scope for a change for the better. All of us, she said, have to set together to find ways and means to remove the obstacles in the functioning of the system and that is being done.

She called for radical improvement in the judiciary and in the administrative and educational systems to realize the goal of a socialist and egalitarian society.

The prime minister has since returned to the capital.

SHAHI RESIGNS ON GROUNDS OF 'ILL HEALTH'

BK161724 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] A pressnote issued from the chief martial law administrator's secretariat in Rawalpindi today says President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reluctantly accepted the resignation of Agha Shahi as foreign minister on grounds of ill health.

Agha Shahi was received by the president today with reference to his earlier request. The president allowed him to relinquish charge of office at his convenience.

The president has appointed Sahabzada Yaqub Khan as the new foreign minister.

Placing his appreciation on record, the president paid warm tributes to Agha Shahi for his outstanding contribution to the successful handling of Pakistan's foreign policy.

The pressnote said: Throughout his long and distinguished career as a public servant, Shahi held various high offices, including that of secretary general and adviser on foreign affairs. He served as a foreign minister during a difficult time of Pakistan's history and discharged his onerous responsibilities with great dedication and utmost devotion. By his dedication and sustained hard work Agha Shahi won great respect and honor for Pakistan in the comity of nation.

The president wished Agha Shahi fast and full recovery and hoped that his experience and wise counsel would continue to be available to the country.

SOVIET DELEGATION OF EXPERTS CALLS ON HAQ

BK090659 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] A six-member delegation of Soviet experts, which attended the foundation-laying ceremony of the tractor manufacturing plant in Lahore, called on the president in Rawalpindi last night. Federal Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Minister of Industry Elahi Bux Soomro were also present on the occasion.

DAWN: USSR FAVORS INDO-PAKISTANI NO-WAR PACT

GF121210 Karachi DAWN in English 9 Feb 82 p 1

[By Nisar Osmani]

[Text] Lahore, Feb 8 -- The Soviet Union earnestly desires the successful conclusion of a no-war pact between India and Pakistan and wants a solution of the Afghanistan problem. This was stated here today by the Soviet ambassador to Pakistan, Mr Vitaliy S. Smirnov, in an interview with "DAWN".

The ambassador was in the city in connection with the foundation-stone-laying ceremony of a tractor factory being set up in the private sector with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

The ambassador said his country was in favor if establishment of close and friendly relations between Pakistan and India.

Asked about the Soviet reaction to the recently-concluded first round of talks in New Delhi on a proposed no-war pact between India and Pakistan, Mr Smirnov said Moscow was interested in an atmosphere of peace in the region so that countries in the area could concentrate more on economic development of their people.

In reply to a question about an early solution to the Afghan issue, the ambassador said at present there was no chance for any direct contact between Pakistan and the Soviet Union in this regard. The Soviet Government, he said, believed that the Afghan problem should be solved by the parties directly concerned. These parties, he added, were Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran.

Mr Smirnov said efforts towards the solution of this issue should now be stepped up and a United Nations representative should make frequent visits and establish contacts.

After a meeting of these parties, if desired by them, the Soviet Union could play its role for the solution of the Afghan issue, he added.

Commenting on the proposal to make the Indian Ocean a nuclear-arms-free zone, the Soviet ambassador said his country wanted that an armaments race in the region should be discouraged. The Soviet Union's desire was that peace should prevail in the area and it should become a zone of peace.

Regarding the existing number of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, Mr Smirnov parried a question, and said already much had been said in the Pakistan press on the issue.

On the possibilities of further cooperation in the field of trade and industry between the Soviet Union and Pakistan, he said his government was very keen to establish close friendly relations with Pakistan in all fields.

He said his government was ready to enter into joint ventures with Pakistan for the establishment of an export-oriented industry in Pakistan, and added that the Soviet Union would buy all the products manufactured in the proposed industry. In addition to the collaboration in other industries, the Soviet Union was also ready to work with Pakistan for the establishment of hydel [as published] power stations. Pakistan, he said, could prove a very good market for the Soviet products and, similarly, the Soviet Union could benefit Pakistan by economic cooperation, he added.

TRADE POSSIBILITIES EXAMINED WITH JORDAN

BK161623 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] The possibilities of increasing economic cooperation and trade between Pakistan and Jordan were explored during the meeting between Federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Jordanian Minister for Industry and Trade Walid 'Asfur in Islamabad today. Both ministers recognized the need for improving shipping services and consolidating trade contacts to increase bilateral trade.

Walid 'Asfur said that Pakistan possesses the capability to meet Jordan's necessities to a large extent. He said there is scope for starting joint ventures in areas of interest to both the countries.

Ghulah Ishaq Khan invited a representative delegation of the Jordanian Ministry of Industry and Trade to come to Pakistan to get acquainted with Pakistan's production and export capabilities. He said Pakistan would organize a trade exhibition in Jordan in order to introduce Pakistani products there.

SAUDI NAVAL COMMANDER ARRIVES IN ISLAMABAD

BK161643 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Commander of the Saudi Royal Navy Prince Fahd ibn 'Abdullah arrived in Islamabad today on a 10-day official visit to Pakistan. Soon after his arrival, he visited naval headquarters and called on Naval Chief Admiral Karamat Rahman Niazi. He also delivered a good-will message from the Saudi naval chief to the chief of the naval staff. Later, Commander Fahd called on Vice Chief of Naval Staff Vice Admiral (I.F. Qadeer) and discussed matters relating to the naval forces of both the countries.

KHAMENE'I ADDRESSES PETROLEUM MINISTRY OFFICIALS

LD161828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, Mr Mohammad Gharazi, together with the under secretaries in the Petroleum Ministry, met and conferred with Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the president of the republic, this morning. During the meeting, the petroleum minister began by submitting a report and then the ministry's under secretaries gave an account of their situation.

Then Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the president of the republic, spoke to them, saying: The Petroleum Ministry enjoys political, economic and technical significance and for this reason your responsibility is of paramount importance. In another part of this speech the president of the republic added: There are those who play a political game with oil, whether they be the sellers of oil whereby this game is extremely harmful to them, or oil purchasers whereby they enter the arena of the oil game in order to subjugate nations and dominate governments. We do not wish to participate in this game.

In another part of his speech the president of the republic emphasized the need to utilize committed specialists who obtained their specialization by using the wealth of the nation and in this connection reminded them of the need to observe Islamic rules.

In conclusion, the president of the republic called on all workers in the oil industry to remove the shortcomings inherited from the former subservient regime.

ENERGY MINISTER RECOUNTS VISIT TO USSR

LD161148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] According to IRNA, Energy Minister Hasan Ghafuri-Fard, who led a delegation of Islamic propaganda officials to the USSR on the occasion of the third anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution, returned to Tehran this morning.

The energy minister gave an interview to IRNA and commented on the outcome of this trip, saying that its main objective was to take the message of the Islamic revolution to Muslims in Russia and this was done through interviews and talks with local officials, and especially religious figures in Tadzhikistan and Uzbekistan. In all cases they stated that Imam Khomeyni is respected as the revolutionary leader in the Islamic world.

He added that he explained the strong stance of the Islamic Republic of Iran in maintaining its independence and in establishing relations with other countries on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in the affairs of other countries in talks with government officials and at congregational prayers in the cities of Tashkent, Bukhara and Dushanbe, and he declared that we are against any kind of aggression.

The energy minister added that we had talks with USSR officials and particularly that country's minister of energy about different economic issues and we signed a protocol on mutual cooperation between the two countries. In this protocol we have requested that the construction of the Ramin and Esfahan power plants be speeded up. Also, certain decisions were made in connection with the mutual project for the construction of a new dam on the Aras border river in the Khoda Afarin region of Azarbayjan. Mr Ghafuri-Fard added that in these joint talks, USSR officials announced their readiness to send engineers and technicians to Iran or to train Iranian experts in Russia. According to the agreements made, a delegation of Russian experts will come to Iran next week to speed up several joint projects.

The energy minister said in this interview that steps have been taken to join one of the units of Ramin power plant to the national grid in the near future.

Finally, he added that in our negotiations with Russian officials we made it clear to them that until the Iraqi invasion comes to an end we will continue the war and each attack made by us against Iraqi mercenaries is aimed at ending the war and throwing the enemy out of our country.

IRNA REVIEWS IRAN-JAPAN PETROCHEMICAL PROJECT

LD161054 Tehran IRNA in English 0934 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Tehran, 16 Feb (IRNA) -- Ever since the first revolution was achieved in the world down to the most recent ones people have sought to regain their God-given rights as human beings and to protect their national wealth from exploiters.

The Islamic revolution of Iran is no exception and it can even be regarded as a unique example of how a government of the oppressed began putting criminals on the chair of justice. Hundreds of multi-national companies were forced to give up highly profitable projects and factories due to the revolutionary movement of the Iranian people. Many of their factories and assembly plants were nationalised by the government, thus enabling the Muslim people of Iran to use the plants' profits for the welfare of their Islamic nation. However, a number of projects were abandoned by the imperialists after learning that the Islamic government was determined to re-examine the agreements of the previous regime made with foreign companies and contractors. The result of this study showed that all these contracts involved incredible corruption, kick-backs and seriously damaged the national interests of the people.

Among these abandoned projects were the Landsat satellite receiver station, left by the General Electric Company after receiving 25 million of the 27-million-dollar contract, and the Sarcheshmeh copper complex which was left incomplete by the Parsons and Jordan, and Annaconda Companies after receiving most of the contract payment for the completion of copper complex.

One project which has recently been attracting more attention is the IJPC, Iran-Japan Petrochemical Complex, located at Bandar-e Imam Khomeyni.

Iran at present has seven petrochemical plants around the country, located in Abadan, Khark Island, Shiraz, Karaj and Bandar-e Imam Khomeyni, producing several kinds of chemical fertilisers, petrochemical and chemical products. The project at Imam Khomeyni Port is due to play a very important role in the country's economy due to its vast production capacity. The multi-billion-dollar project at the port was to begin production in Jan 1980, following an agreement made between the Japanese contractors and the former regime, in April 1973. The joint 50-50 venture was called the Iran-Japan Petrochemical Company (IJPC) with the Iranian partner being the government-owned National Petrochemical Company and the Japanese (ICDC), a deceptive acronym meaning the Iranian Chemical Development Company.

The complex, 85 per cent of which was completed except for the control system, includes 11 units. The major raw materials for the complex will include gas condensate, lean gas (both to be supplied to the complex from the oilfields of southwest Iran), naphtha (which was supposed to be supplied by the Abadan refinery) and solar salt which would be produced from the salt processing field adjacent to the complex. The fractionation of natural gas will produce LPG and olefine which in turn would be converted to ethylene dichloride (300,000 t/y), vinyl chloride monomer (150,000 t/y), low and high density polyethylene (100 and 60,000 t/y), polypropylene (50,000 t/y), propylene (54,000 t/y). The naphtha basic feed stock would be processed into benzene (230,000 t/y), xylene (140,000 t/y), SBR (40,000 t/y) and styrene monomer (100,000 t/y).

One of the primary objectives of the Japanese contractors in accepting the agreement was to get hold of cheap NGL (liquified natural gas), set at 2 cents cubic feet on well head.

The NGL was originally to be produced by a plant which was to be constructed near the site of the complex supposedly to be used as one of the basic materials for the complex. But the complex was in fact to consume only half of the amount of produced NGL. The Japanese had arrangements to become the main buyers of the surplus production to import NGL into Japan at the said cheap price.

However, the cost of the NGL producing plant became too much for the Japanese to handle and therefore they demanded a withdrawal in their commitment to build the NGL plant. This issue became the first major event in the life of the agreement. The end result of this was another agreement named the Japanese Way Contract made in 1976. Accordingly, the defunct shah personally granted full administrative and supervisory powers to ICDC and a treacherous Iranian by the name of Bagher Mostowwfi was to see through the completion of the project at the port without the Japanese construction of the NGL plant.

Thus, the initial 358-m-dollar contract of 1971, became 942 m dollar in 1974, for increasing the impact capacity of the NGL, and increased up to 2,480 M dollar at the end of 1974. But at the beginning of 1976 the contract became the swollen amount of 1,833 m dollar after eliminating the gathering of national gas plants and some units of the IJPC plant itself.

As might have been expected, the ICDC fully abused its powers to rob more money from the pocket of Iran's deprived Muslim people beyond what it was already receiving for the already grossly over priced petrochemical plant.

One example, out of many, found in the investigations of the Islamic government was the case of employment. The granted powers of the ICDC enabled it to employ cheap labour from South-East Asian countries, mainly from the Philippines, and to appropriate payment of funds according to employment fees projected at much higher levels, thus pocketing the difference. At any rate, the wave of the Islamic revolution forced the Japanese to leave their work and gave them a good excuse to abandon the project, the completion of which was increasingly moving away from their future interests now that they saw no hope of blatantly continuing their exploitation with the establishment of the Islamic Republic.

In spite of this the Islamic government was determined to complete the project and requested the Japanese to return to their work at the plant, which had already absorbed more than two billion dollars in expenses. Finally, the Japanese returned to their work after about a year and a half after the revolution, in June of 1980, while getting a few more advantages. Then, in September of that year, the outbreak of the Iraqi-imposed war brought the work to a standstill for a second time when the plant was shortly to begin production.

The Japanese immediately left their work again and despite trifling damages inflicted by Iraqi air raids and the willingness and preparedness of the Islamic government for seeing the project completed, the Japanese are still refusing to return. The Japanese "offered" a 4.2-billion-dollar proposal for completing and repairing the plant, against Iran's ceiling price of 3.5 billion dollars, before recently announcing their request to withdraw from the project and agreement completely. This move brought many other countries to signal their willingness to complete the plant at the cost rate put forward by Iran despite Japan's claim that the technology being used is beyond any other country's capability. However, the Islamic government is still trying to bring back the Japanese but not, of course, at any cost.

CLANDESTINE REPORTS CLOSURE OF KYODO OFFICE

NC160912 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] A Voice of Iran correspondent has reported that the representative of Japan's KYODO NEWS AGENCY has been ousted from Tehran. Thus, the clerical regime has closed down this agency's office in Tehran.

According to our correspondent, the reason for ousting the KYODO representative is because last month he had reported that the clerical regime has asked for a loan of several hundred million dollars from the Bank of Japan and a number of European countries.

We wish to point out that since the inception of Khomeyni's regime in Iran, most foreign correspondents have been ousted from Tehran. At present only correspondents of communist countries are allowed to act in Iran.

VELAYATI HEADS DELEGATION TO ALGERIA, LIBYA

LD141130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Ali Akbar Velayati, heading a delegation of officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Labor and Social Affairs, Commerce and Petroleum, left Tehran for a visit to Algeria and Libya. This trip comes in the wake of invitations by the Algerian and Libyan ministers of foreign affairs. Minister Velayati had this to say about his trip:

[Begin recording] The primary motive for this trip is the acceptance of invitations extended by ministers of foreign affairs of Muslim and progressive countries of North Africa, namely, Algeria and Libya.

Naturally, such trips have the general objective of strengthening the friendship between the Islamic Republic of Iran and other Muslim and progressive countries.

In fact, we may travel to other countries which have invited us, like Mauritania and the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. To strengthen the bonds of friendship with countries near to us, we must establish economic, trade and industrial relations. We should all cooperate with each other to meet our needs and decrease dependence on oppressive countries. [end recording]

Stopover in Istanbul

LD150130 Tehran IRNA in English 1820 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Istanbul, 14 Feb (IRNA) -- The Iranian foreign minister, Dr. Velayati, was welcomed by the members of the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Istanbul during his stopover here on his way to Algeria.

Dr. Velayati left Tehran for Algeria Sunday morning on an assignment given by the Cabinet in its Saturday's session.

AFP: VELAYATI DENIES PLAN TO CUT OIL PRICE

NC161142 Paris AFP in English 1136 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Algiers, 16 Feb (AFP) -- Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati today denied that Tehran has cut its oil price, the Algerian newspaper EL MOUDJAHID reported.

In an apparent reference to reports from London yesterday that Iran had cut its oil price by a dollar a barrel for the second time in 10 days, Mr Velayati said these were deliberately inspired by "certain" big oil producing countries.

He said the countries were trying to induce consumer countries into increasing oil stocks "to the detriment of producers".

The foreign minister arrived here on Sunday for an official visit.

MEDIATION BETWEEN INDIA, PAKISTAN OFFERED

GF162136 Lahore JANG in Urdu 10 Feb 82 p 1

[Report on exclusive interview with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati by correspondent Munawar Naqvi in Tehran on 9 February]

[Text] Tehran, 9 February -- Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati has said that Iran is willing to act as a mediator between India and Pakistan in their disputes.

In a special interview with JANG, Velayati said in reply to a question about Pakistan's disputes with India that it was a matter of satisfaction to see that Pakistan is willing to explore ways and means for a peaceful solution. Asked his views on the Pakistani offer to sign a no-war pact with India, the Iranian foreign minister said Iran also wants this to happen. There should be no war between these two countries as any war would be to the detriment of both and would help only the big powers. The least the big powers would reap out of it would be a ready market for their arms. He continued: Such a pact would help both countries. Iran desires these two neighbors to live in peace and solve all their problems through talk, with no big power interference in the process. He added that Iran is willing to render any help it can to solve the problems between India and Pakistan provided both sides desire it. In that case, Iran would be willing to act as a mediator between them.

In reply to a question on Kashmir, Velayati said he believes the people of Kashmir should decide their own future. "In my opinion," Velayati said, "the people of Kashmir should have a chance to express their will. This would be a better way of resolving that issue."

Asked why Iran is reacting slowly in the matter of resolving the Afghanistan issue, Foreign Minister Velayati said that Iran stresses the point that Soviet forces should withdraw from Afghanistan. Mr Velayati revealed that some 1 million Afghans have entered Iran so far. This has created a major problem for the Iranian Government. He said that Iran believes the Afghans should be given a chance to form their own government. The big powers, like the United States and the Soviet Union, have no right to interfere in this matter, he said. Velayati noted that Iran has repeatedly said the Soviet Union should end its control over Afghanistan. Iran cannot have friendly relations with the USSR until it withdraws its forces from our brother country, Afghanistan. He added: We consider it as aggression even if the communists somehow justify their aggression there. We may also confront them on the matter, he added.

'Ali Akbar Velayati further said that Iran has produced a plan for resolving the Afghanistan issue. We believe, he said, it is a feasible plan that should be supported by Muslim countries. The foreign minister said that by resolving this issue we will be opening the door for greater cooperation with Pakistan in the future.

Regarding the question of interference in other countries, Foreign Minister Velayati said "our revolution is democratic and Islamic. We are working for a second revival of Islam." The export of revolution to other countries has a limited aim. Iran does not desire to interfere in any other country. Our aims are nonmilitary and nonpolitical. However, we do want to preach and nobody can stop us from doing that.

Asked whether Iran is backing opposition elements in certain countries, the foreign minister said that Iran is supporting only elements engaged in jihad against imperialism. It is not correct, he said, that Iran is backing armed rebellion against some governments.

'Ali Akbar Velayati emphasized the brotherhood and cooperation between the peoples of Iran and Pakistan. He said he is aware that the Pakistani people love Islam and are ready to render any sacrifice for it.

The foreign minister said that Iran's relations with Pakistan are not new. Iran believes, he said, that these relations are very old. He said Iran supported the movement that culminated in the founding of Pakistan and which was started by the Muslims of this subcontinent. He said Iran supported the idea of the creation of Pakistan through a movement led by Mohammad Ali Jinnah, its founder. Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan, he said. Even after that, whenever Pakistan was in need the Iranian nation helped it. The same sentiment continues.

'Ali Akbar Velayati said that good relations between Iran and Pakistan are beneficial to both. He said in this connection that cooperation can be extended in trade, industry and agriculture. He said there is a need for more bilateral agreements in this matter, for which the ground is being prepared. Bilateral pacts between Iran and Pakistan will prove more useful than agreements of any other kind. He said he believes that the regional council for development should be dismantled, as it was remnant of the shah's days. According to him, memories of the shah are unpleasant to the Iranian people.

He said Iran is working hard to promote Islamic unity. Iran believes that united Muslims can prove a great power. He said he believes that Muslims should forget their differences and unite under the banner of Islam. He said that Iran, through exchanges of delegations, seeks to promote Islamic unity by making Muslims forget their differences and misunderstandings. The foreign minister added that when the United States saw that Iran was succeeding in the war, it presented another problem for Iran in the Persian Gulf.

During the interview 'Ali Akbar Velayati disclosed that he had received an invitation to visit Pakistan from Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi. He said he would visit Pakistan at the first opportunity and meet the Pakistani people. He further revealed that he would in the near future invite Pakistani officials to visit Iran.

TEHRAN ASSAILS MOROCCAN-U.S. TALKS ON DEFENSE

GF162031 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Talks Between Shah Hassan and Haig"]

[Text] Dear listeners: REUTERS has reported that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has held talks with Shah Hassan [King Hassan II] that centered on matters related to clashes in the Middle East and North Africa. According to U.S. officials, Haig has raised the question of the rights of U.S. military forces. According to Haig's plan, U.S. military forces would be able to use bases in Morocco in the event of a state of emergency in the region.

In a disclosure on the matter, the Moroccan foreign minister has said: The talks between King Hassan II and General Haig also discussed the question of use of Moroccan bases by U.S. aircraft and the Rapid Deployment Force units for transport purposes at times of unrest. Apart from this, U.S. officials have announced that the United States is contemplating increasing its arms aid to Morocco by $20 million. Thus, it has become obvious that the United States and its allies have charged King Hassan II with the task of acting as the gendarme in North Africa for safeguarding their interests in the region.

In light of all this, however, we would like to ask the following question: Why is imperialism eager to interfere in Morocco to acquire military bases and transport facilities? According to political circles, Islamic movements in the Islamic world have entered a new phase as a result of the victory of the Iranian Islamic revolution.

The support of the masses for Islamic movements has made the United States realize the fact that safeguarding aligned regimes is becoming more and more difficult each day. The strengthening of Islamic movements is weakening trust in local oppressive circles. One of the views expressed on the matter is that U.S. imperialism's move to set up bases in such countries and deploy its military forces on them stems from its intention to suppress the masses.

In his statement, U.S. Secretary of State Haig has said the following: I have explained to the Arab regimes in the Middle East region that security and peace are integrated concepts. This being the case, it seems that Haig prefers to maintain the deep gap between the Islamic world and the Palestinian occupationist regime as a requirement for international imperialism's concept of peace and security.

Probably, the target of the U.S. [words indistinct] in Morocco in particular, and in the Middle East in general, is to place revolutionary movements in the region under its control and to protect compromising regimes against the rage of the masses. The expansion of U.S. bases in the region as a result of U.S. sales of modern arms and F-16 aircraft to compromising countries is indicative of the dark U.S. aspirations over the region. It is a fact that the expansion of U.S. bases throughout the world has increased global anxiety considerably. The United States has over 2,500 military bases in over 110 countries. This has endangered world security and peace.

In light of all this, let us recall that international imperialism is losing much ground, regardless of the fact that it continues to pursue a policy aimed at indirectly suppressing the masses of the world -- particularly the masses in the Middle East and North Africa. The momentum gathered by Islam and revolutionary movements and the realization of the identities of servant regimes have attained such proportions that world imperialism's endeavors to suppress the masses will not only result in failure but will also cause the strengthening of anti-imperialist movements. Meanwhile, the selling of their countries by certain regimes -- such as that of Shah Hassan II -- will cause these regimes to rely on U.S. bases when their administrations fall.

COMMANDERS ON IRAQI DEFEAT AT TANG-E CHAZZABEH

LD162056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] According to an IRNA report, a number of commanders at the fronts, in interviews given to the same agency, explained in detail the reasons for the defeat suffered by Saddam's army at Tang-e Chazzabeh.

On this subject, one of the military commanders in the area said: During this attack Iraq suffered about 2,000 servicemen killed or wounded, the destruction of vast quantities of ammunition and war material and the loss of 40 tanks and antipersonnel carriers. In addition, Iraq did not advance a single foot from its previous positions. He added that if the preparations made by Iraq during this attack had been placed at our forces' disposal Islam's soldiers would have advanced for several kilometers.

Lieutenant Heydarian, who commanded the frontline fighting unit and succeeded in halting the enemy movement for 48 hours, said: At the beginning of last week, by utilizing several fresh brigades, the enemy embarked on its attack and our combatants with their entire being and capabilities resorted to a stubborn defense. He added: The enemy servicemen, with the death of their commander during the first assault, disappeared from the scene and retreated. The enemy's second assault was launched minutes afterwards and the situation came to hand-to-hand combat; 11 enemy servicemen who succeeded in reaching our earthwork position were taken prisoners.

He added that a battle such as the one which took place at that time and the resistance put up by our forces, whether by the army, Guards Corps or Mobilization forces, has seldom been seen in the history of battles in the world.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 792

LD161740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Communique 792 issued by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. During the past 24 hours, the victorious combatants of Islam in the operational regions in the south and west of the country opened fire on enemy positions and inflicted some losses and damages on the invaders. Exchanges of fire continued in the Chazzabeh and Tareh regions as well as on both sides of the Neysan River. Our forces, while defending their own positions, continued to pound the defeated enemy. The exchange of fire was more intense in the Neysan region. Our forces' return fire destroyed one tank and two trucks belonging to the Iraqi units in this region.

In the Susangerd region, artillery fire by the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed one enemy tank and killed a group of Iraqi personnel.

The enemy's losses in the Abadan region include: one machinegun, one mortar, seven slit trenches and foxholes, two vehicles, two observation posts and one communication aerial. The aggressive enemy also lost 20 troops. Enemy mortar fire on the Abadan residential districts wounded several citizens and damaged houses in the city.

Yesterday exchange of fire continued on all western fronts of the country, including Meymak, Sonboleh and [word indistinct]. On these fronts five vehicles, one mortar, nine slit trenches and one ammunition depot of the enemy were set on fire and destroyed. Several enemy tanks and vehicles were also damaged; several Iraqi military personnel were either killed or wounded.

Thanks to the artillery fire by our forces in the Gilan-e Gharb region, six enemy squad trenches were destroyed and their crews were killed.

During the past 24 hours, enemy air raids on border cities in the west and south of the city were repulsed by the timely fire of our air defense units; the invading enemy planes were forced to flee.

GUARDS CORPS ON ARREST OF 'MINIGROUP' LEADERS

LD133010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The following statement was issued by the Public Relations Office of the Revolution Guards Corps headquarters in connection with the arrest of the leadership and members of the Central Committee of Arman-e Mostaz'afin [Aspirations of the Oppressed People] minigroup:

During the third phase carried out within the framework of the "10 days of dawn" operations, and following the lethal blows dealt to the pro-Americans of the hypocrites organization and the apostate Peykar minigroup, as well as their crushing with God's blessing and support and the intelligence work carried out by the Revolution Guards Corps supported by the entire population and the Central Islamic Revolution Committee, the Central Committee members and leadership of the corrupt and [word indistinct] so-called vanguard strugglers of the Iranian oppressed people have been arrested.

Furthermore, the discovery of nine safe houses operating under the camouflage of residential houses enabled the arrest of 25 members of this minigroup.

Among those captured are members of the Central Committee and the three-member leadership of this corrupt minigroup. The said minigroup has been preparing itself for armed struggle against the republic and for confrontation with the Muslim nation of Iran.

The following are the names of some of those arrested:

1. Mohammad Baqer Borzu'i, alias Hoseyn. He was an ideologue, theoretician, number one official, founder of the group and the main factor in setting up the system in the group under the name of true Islam. He was also responsible for introducing some other deviant minigroups;

2. Reza Arba[illegible]an, alias Majid. He was a member of the Central Committee, number two official in the hierarchy and responsible for the minigroup's organization and communications;

3. Mohammad Mahdi Kholusi, alias Hasan. He was a member of the Central Committee, number three in the minigroup, responsible for provincial coordination and involved in setting up other deviant minigroups;

4. Abbas Pursalibi, alias Haji. He was an active member and was responsible for the group's supplies.

In this connection, six supply centers belonging to this minigroup, operating as shops, residential houses and [word indistinct], were discovered. The following are some of the equipment seized from these centers:

1. A considerable quantity of documents, leaflets, (?handwritten pamphlets) and papers relating to the group;
2. Nearly 50 pieces of light weapons, including G-3, M-1, light machineguns, Colts, handgrenades and so forth;
3. Nearly 4,000 rounds of ammunition for various weapons, gas masks, a considerable quantity of magazines and explosives;
4. A considerable number of mimeograph machines, IBM typewriters and so forth in addition to machines for reproducing tapes as well as a great quantity of tapes reflecting the minigroup's deviant and atheistic ideas;
5. Thousands of books and pamphlets belonging to the group;
6. Several tons of paper, packaged in different covers;
7. A great many Marxist books, being one of the essential sources of ideological indoctrination of the said minigroup.

According to the collected evidence, part of the minigroup's finances and supplies were provided by counterrevolutionaries abroad and by agents of freemasonary.

May the deceived supporters of these minigroups come to their senses and, having learned a lesson from the fate of their leaders, take this opportunity and return to the pure embrace of Islam and the Muslim nation.

PROSECUTOR GENERAL ISSUES AMNESTY STATEMENT

LD131346 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 13 Feb 82

["Text" of statement issued by Revolution Prosecutor General Seyyed Hoseyn Musavi-Tabrizi -- date of issue not given]

[Text] With inspiration from the decree of the imam of the Islamic nation -- long may his lofty shadow remain on earth -- delivered on the occasion of the start of the fourth year of the glorious Islamic revolution of Iran, I hereby draw the attention of tribunals and revolution courts throughout the country to the following points. I demand speedy and strict implementation of these points by all prosecutors, deputy prosecutors and honorable shari'a judges:

1. In connection with the imam's 11 February amnesty, it is necessary to investigate files of all prisoners. At the discretion of the shari'a judge, revolution prosecutor or deputy prosecutor of each locality, and if the release of or amnesty for a prisoner is not contrary to the shari'a regulations and will not create any danger or problem for the Islamic Republic, then a photocopy of the verdict on each case and of the indictment, together with a special completed form of appeal for amnesty should be sent to the amnesty commission of the revolution prosecutor general's office by 1 March 1982 at the latest. The commission will then review each case.

2. It is essential that you should henceforth, within 2 months, investigate the dossiers of members of minigroups who have not waged war against God and files which have been subjected to delay. Priority should be given to files dealing with prison sentences. Investigations into such dossiers should achieve a ruling by the end of the deadline period.

3. The utmost seriousness must be given in expediting a full investigation of dossiers of minigroup prisoners whose release is thought to be expedient in accordance with regulations laid down in the circulars No 1/33447, dated 30 January 1982, issued by the Supreme Judicial Council and No 40-168 issued by the prosecutor general's office, dated 3 February 1982, which is attached to it.

4. As is laid down in circular No 140-254.26129 issued by the prosecutor general's office on 8 November 1981, concerning prisoners other than those in minigroups who wage war against God, whose release is possible on payment of bail or personal surety [words indistinct] in view of suitable reasons and documents in their dossiers, speedy steps should be taken to set free the accused until the day of trial.

With thanks and appreciation for the sincere services of all brothers, I wish you further success in your aim of serving Muslims.

ARDABILI ORDERS LISTING OF PRISONERS FOR PARDON

LD131946 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that in connection with Imam Khomeyni's message on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Islamic revolution, the following statement was issued by Musavi-Ardabili, president of the Supreme Court, to all judiciary departments of the country:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Following the binding decree of His Excellency Imam Khomeyni, may God grant him long life, and on the anniversary of the Islamic revolution of Iran, all prosecutors and officials of revolution courts, general courts, military and Guards Corps courts, courts of the armed forces judicial organization, commanders of the Guards Corps and revolution committees who are court functionaries, are hereby informed that the necessary steps should be taken as soon as possible to investigate the files of prisoners and to compile an accurate list of all those imprisoned or detained, whether convicted, those whose cases are pending or those who have not been tried yet, according to the sample list published in the papers and shown on television.

This list should include the full names of the prisoners, the name of the father, the age or date of birth according to the birth certificate, the number of wives and children, state of health, date of initial detention, the reference number of the injunction, the authority that had issued the injunction, period of conviction, time spent in prison, past records, plaintiff's behavior in prison, the effects of the sentence on the prisoner's morale and whether he deserves to be pardoned or not.

This list should be prepared in duplicate and sent by messenger to the bureau of the Supreme Court, situated in building No 2 of the Ministry of Justice, by 1 March 1982. A receipt for the list should be obtained. Those prisoners who have refused to give their names and personal details and those whose details are not available should be included in the list and the information available on them should be entered in the list. The prosecutor and his assistants, who will be appointed by the prosecutor, or in the case of military and revolution court by the judge of the respective court, should enter his name, title and particulars and sign the list.

Those whose pardon is granted according to the law and the holy religion, should be indicated.

The release of this circular through the mass media should be considered as a written communication.

[Signed] 'Abdolkarim Musavi-Ardabili

93 CONVICTS RELEASED UNDER AMNESTY ON ANNIVERSARY

LD131934 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] According to an IRNA report, 29 repentant prisoners jailed by the Kordestan Islamic Revolution Court were given amnesty by order of Imam Khomeyni to mark the third anniversary of the revolution. They have been released from jail. Also, another 23 convicts were released from jails in Semnan, Damghan and Shah Rud, having been given amnesty by Imam Khomeyni to mark the same occasion. In Bojnurd another 41 people convicted by the Islamic Revolution Court were given amnesty by Imam Khomeyni and were released.

According to the same report, the released prisoners were convicted of drug peddling and involvement with minigroups.

KHOMEYNI RESIDENCE IN FRANCE DESTROYED 11 FEB

GF131554 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] A strong explosion has destroyed Khomeyni's former house in Neuphle-le-Chateau. The Voice of Iran correspondent reports from Paris that the explosion was very strong. Khomeyni's house was set on fire and completely destroyed.

French police said that Khomeyni was hanged in effigy in one of the trees near the wrecked house.

According to this report, the explosion on Thursday night frightened residents of Neuphle-le-Chateau.

As our dear listeners are aware, Khomeyni resided in this house in Neuphle-le-Chateau, near Paris, from October 1978 until the beginning of February 1979. It was from this place that he started his propaganda and his promises full of lies to the Iranians, fooling millions of them.

So far no one has claimed responsibility for the explosion, which took place on the national mourning day of 11 February. It is significant that the center for planning Iran's destruction has itself been completely destroyed.

NVOI CRITICIZES GCC, U.S. ACTIVITIES IN GULF

TA130625 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 12 February carried a commentary entitled: "America's Conspiracies on Our Country's Southern Shores."

It stated that America's high-ranking emissaries have lately paid continuous visits to the countries situated on the southern coasts of the Persian Gulf. After the visit of the U.S. under secretary of state for Near East and South Asia affairs, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger visited these countries. Some time ago, U.S. Secretary of State Haig also visited these states. What is the reason for such extraordinary attention by America's high-ranking officials to this region? Foremost of all it is that U.S. imperialism intends to repair its military and strategic positions in this region following our nation's glorious revolution and the final collapse of CENTO. The Reagan administration favors military alliances more than previous U.S. governments.

Reagan's military clique is striving to form a so-called new strategic alliance with the participation of the countries situated on the Persian Gulf's southern shores. The preliminaries for the formation of such an alliance have been prepared. Precisely one year ago, under the pressure of the U.S. Government, Saudi Arabia took the initiative for organizing a so-called cooperation council of the Persian Gulf's Arab countries with the participation of Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, the UAE and Oman. The organizers of this notorious council did not and do not conceal the fact that the activity of this organization is not only aimed at safeguarding the political and economic interests and the existence of the feudal monarchical regimes of these countries from the harm of liberation and anti-imperialist movements in the Persian Gulf region, but is also aimed against our nation's revolution.

As far as Washington is concerned it looks upon this feudal organization of the princes of Arab countries as the first step toward the establishment of an anti-Iranian front in the south. There is numerous evidence to prove this fact. For example, last year the United States substantially increased the sale of arms to Saudi Arabia and during the next few years Saudi Arabia will obtain the most modern U.S. armaments, worth $8.5 billion, including the AWACS planes.

The United States intends to impose the extensive purchase of its weapons on the other members of the cooperation council of the Persian Gulf's Arab countries. The Pentagon has also drawn up a plan for establishing and expanding military bases for the stationing of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces in Oman. It was for this reason that Weinberger visited Muscat. U.S. emissaries are directly and openly pursuing anti-Iranian aims. They are instigating local feudals and princes to form a military alliance against revolutionary Iran and to sever economic and other relations with our Islamic Republic. World-devouring America, this bloody foe of our revolution, is plotting in such a manner against our Islamic Republic. The true forces of the revolution and all individuals in our homeland committed to the revolution must not, even for a moment, weaken their revolutionary vigilance in the face of the anti-Iranian conspiracies of world-devouring America in the Persian Gulf region.

ADDITION TO REPORT ON 15 FEB KHAMENE'I INTERVIEW

The following additions, taken from the 0900 GMT Tehran International Service Arabic newscast, should be made to the item entitled "Khamene'i Warns Gulf States Against U.S.," published on pages I 3-4 of the 16 February South Asia DAILY REPORT:

At the conclusion of the last paragraph on page I 3, Tehran Arabic adds the following:

"Khamene'i asserted that Israel, which is the biggest problem in the region and the biggest issue facing Arabs and Muslims, would not have existed except for U.S. crimes. By constantly strengthening and supporting Israel the Americans have prevented Arab unity and preoccupied the Arabs with this harmful enemy, which the United States planted in the heart of the Arab world, instead of focusing their attention on issues that are very important for the Muslim and Arab worlds. Now, despite these bad precedents and its constant hostility to Arabs and Muslims, the United States is claiming to be defending the Arab and Muslim countries of the Persian Gulf."

Page I 4, paragraph 3, line 4, following the words "against other countries," Tehran Arabic carries the following passage:

"The farce that was staged in Bahrain cannot be attributed to the Islamic revolution. The Iranian Constitution specifies that we should not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and we shall not do so."